Commemoration Ceremony

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Second Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln

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1865 ★ 1965

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1965-8

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Second Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln

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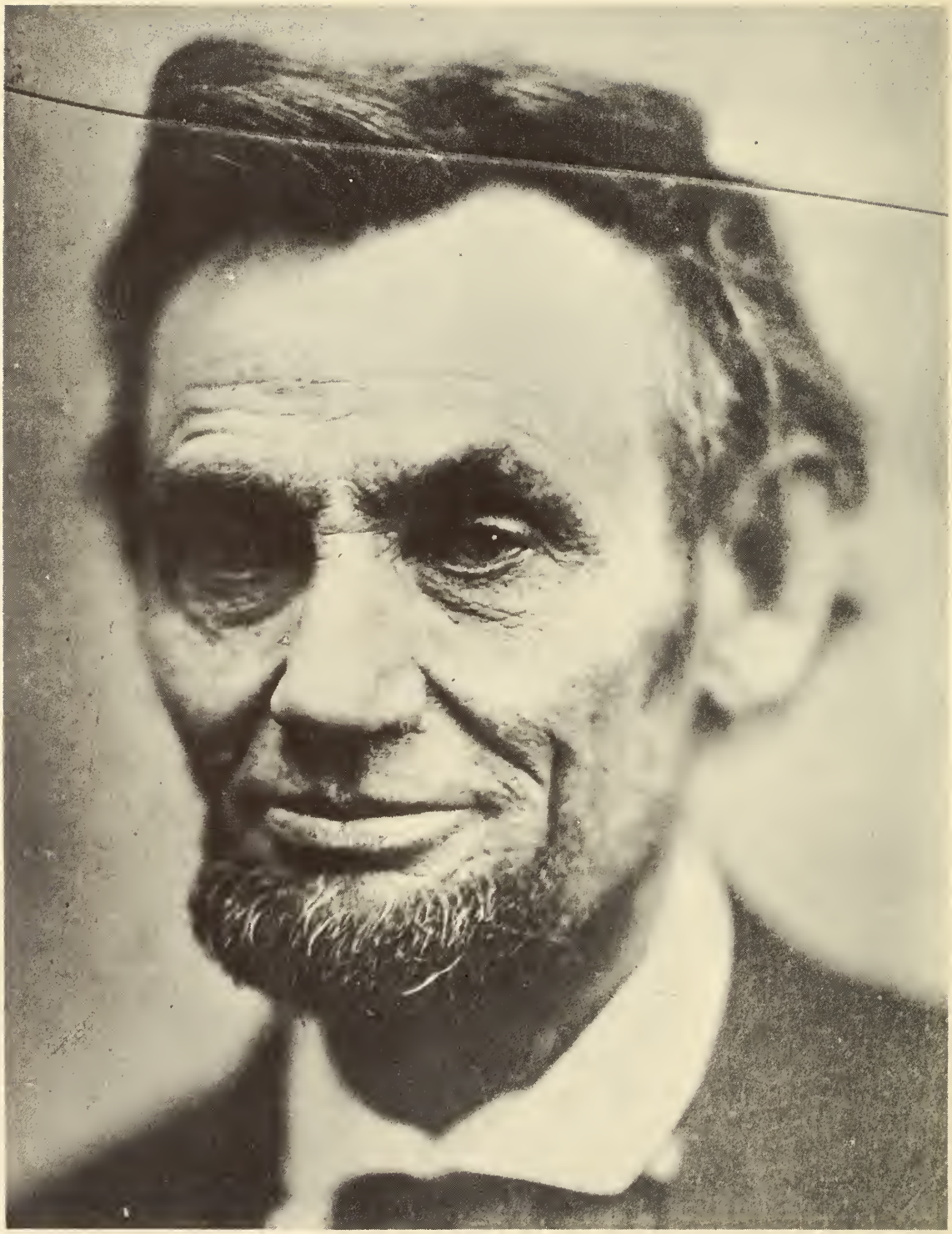

The last photograph made of President Lincoln during his lifetime was taken in Washington by Alexander Gardner on April 10, 1865, five days before his death.

Commemoration Ceremony

Upon the Occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Second Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln

1865 ★ 1965

East Front
of the
United States Capitol
at
twelve o'clock noon

Washington, D.C. ★ March 4, 1965

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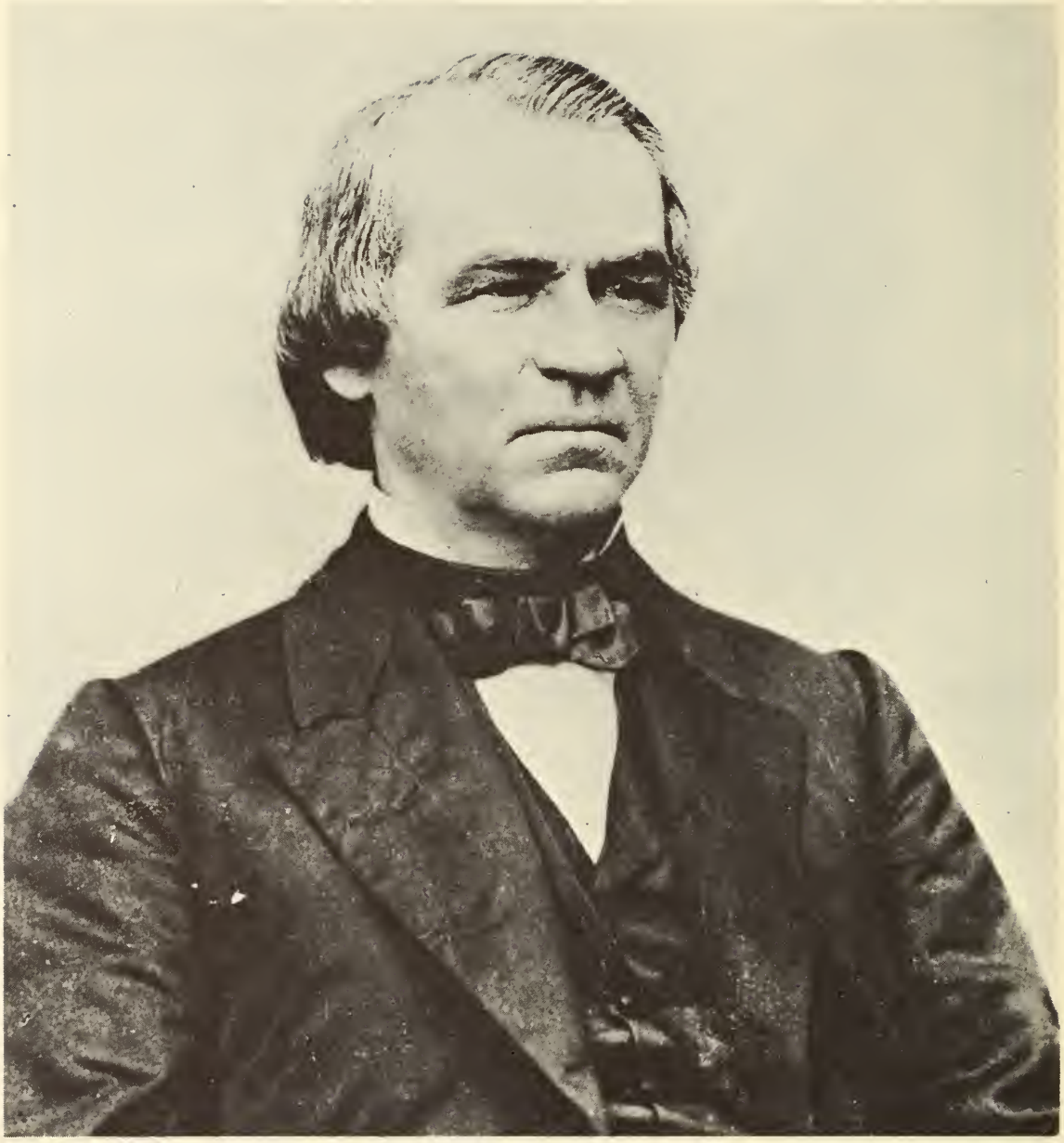

Andrew Johnson of Tennessee served his state in both houses of Congress and as Governor. He was sworn in as Vice-President in a ceremony in the Senate Chamber preceding the inauguration of President Lincoln.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Joint Committee on Arrangements

MELVIN PRICE, *Chairman*

For the Senate

PAUL H. DOUGLAS
of Illinois

EVERETT M. DIRKSEN
of Illinois

JOHN S. COOPER
of Kentucky

VANCE HARTKE
of Indiana

For the House

MELVIN PRICE
of Illinois

WINFIELD K. DENTON
of Indiana

WILLIAM G. BRAY
of Indiana

PAUL FINDLEY
of Illinois

FRED SCHWENGEL, *Executive Director*

WILLIAM A. COBLENZ, *Chief Coordinator and Director*

Staff

DAVID C. MEARNS—*Chief Consultant*
VICTOR M. BIRELY—*Consultant*
GEORGE CASHMAN—*Consultant*
LLOYD A. DUNLAP—*Consultant*
ERIC GOLDMAN—*Consultant*
CARL HAVERLIN—*Consultant*
H. NEWLIN MEGILL—*Consultant*
RALPH G. NEWMAN—*Consultant*
JAMES ROBERTSON—*Consultant*
ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR.—*Consultant*
CLYDE WALTON—*Consultant*
DON ROBERT KENDALL—*Staging Manager*
PAUL J. SEDGWICK—*Public Relations*

Special Program Committee

RALPH E. BECKER, *Chairman*
EARLE D. CHESNEY
HERBERT COLLINS
C. WYATT DICKERSON
ROBERT E. GOOSTREE
PHILLIP J. MULLIN
WILLIAM PRESS
WILLIAM A. RING

The commemoration has been arranged in cooperation with the following organizations:

The National Civil War Centennial Commission,
ALLAN NEVINS, *Chairman*

The Civil War Centennial Commission of the District of Columbia,
PAUL J. SEDGWICK, *Chairman*

The Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia,
ELDEN BILLINGS, *President*

Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade

National Capital Region, National Park Service

United States Army Signal Corps

Commanding General, Fort Myer, Virginia

Public Law 88-427
88th Congress, H. J. Res. 925
August 14, 1964

Joint Resolution

78 STAT. 436.

Creating a joint committee to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the second inaugural of Abraham Lincoln.

Whereas March 4, 1965, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States; and

Whereas President Lincoln in his inaugural address looked to the end of a great fratricidal struggle and spoke, "with malice toward none and charity for all," of "a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations"; and

Whereas, in the administration he had completed, Abraham Lincoln had preserved the Union of the States, protected the Constitution of the United States, and demonstrated to all men everywhere the success of the American experiment in popular government; and

Whereas the previous actions of the Congress in observing the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of this unique American and the one hundredth anniversary of his first inauguration as President had a vast and dramatic impact upon the people of this Nation and throughout the world; and

Whereas these observances advanced the appreciation and understanding of the history and heritage of this Nation; and

Whereas today a part of the aspirations which Abraham Lincoln held for the people of the United States has been achieved: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on Wednesday, March 4 next, the one hundredth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's second inauguration shall be commemorated by such observance as may be determined by the committee on arrangements in cooperation with the National Civil War Centennial Commission, the Civil War Centennial Commission of the District of Columbia, and the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia.

Abraham Lincoln. Second inauguration, anniversary.

Upon passage of this resolution, the President of the Senate shall appoint four Members of the Senate and the Speaker of the House shall appoint four Members of the House of Representatives jointly to constitute a committee on arrangements.

Committee on arrangements.

Upon passage of this resolution and after the Members of the Senate and House have been appointed, the committee on arrangements shall meet and select a chairman from one of their own group and such other officers as will be appropriate and needed who will immediately proceed to plan, in cooperation with the National Civil War Centennial Commission, the Civil War Centennial Commission of the District of Columbia, and the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, an appropriate ceremony, issue invitations to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, Secretaries of departments, heads of independent agencies, offices, and commissions, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, assistant heads of departments, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, members of the Lincoln Group of the District of

Duties.

78 STAT. 436.

Columbia, centennial commissions from the various States, Civil War roundtables, State and local historical and patriotic societies, and such other students and scholars in the field of history as may have a special interest in the occasion, organize a reenactment of Mr. Lincoln's first inauguration on the eastern portico of the Capitol, select a speaker and other participants, prepare and publish a program and submit a report not later than June 1, 1965.

Approved August 14, 1964.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1421 (Comm. on Rules).
SENATE REPORT No. 1305 (Comm. on Judiciary).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 110 (1964):
June 23: Considered and passed House.
Aug. 5: Considered and passed Senate.

The legislation calling for the commemoration of President Lincoln's Second Inauguration was introduced by the Honorable Fred Schwengel of Iowa in the House of Representatives on February 13, 1964 and approved by President Lyndon B. Johnson on August 14, 1964.

The Lincoln Second Inaugural Commemorative Program

Music—The United States Marine Band,
Lt. Col. Albert F. Schoepper, U.S.M.C., conducting.

The Invocation—The Rev. Bernard Braskamp.

Welcome—The Honorable Melvin Price,
Chairman of the Joint Committee on Arrangements.

Greetings From the House of Representatives—The Speaker,
Honorable John W. McCormack.

Greetings From the Senate—The Vice President,
Hubert H. Humphrey.

Introduction of Bruce Catton—The Honorable Fred Schwengel,
Author of commemorative resolution and President of the
United States Capitol Historical Society.

Address—Bruce Catton.

LINCOLN INAUGURAL REENACTMENT

(ARRANGED AND PRODUCED BY DORE SCHARY)

Benediction—The Rev. Frederick Brown Harris.

The Lincoln Inaugural Reenactment

NARRATOR—The Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson, United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Robert Ryan.

MARY TODD LINCOLN—Yvonne LaChappell.

Other members of the official reenactment party including Justices of the Supreme Court, Members of the diplomatic corps, Senate and House officials, military officers and escorts:

Sara Bobrow, Carol Hinton, Pat Pearlstein, Mary Robb, Gloria Schlossenberg, Stacey Weilandt, Philip E. Arnoult, James Beard, Bill Bowque, Bob Byrne, Chet Carlin, Russell Clark, Michael Cohen, Peter Cox, J. Dockery, Joseph C. D'Mello, Walter Donohue, Charles Farranda, Sean Fitzpatrick, Shade A. Green, Jr., Morton Haltzman, Irving Hammerman, Alec Healy, John F. Hrehovick, Hugh Kelly, Kenneth Kimmins, Charles Lynch, Dennis McGovern, Edward J. McPhillips, Eugene Morrill, Ray Orley, Paul Parady, Paul Ritacco, Con Roach, Gene Sadur, Irving Schlossenberg, Alan Share, Robert Silberg, Peter Smith, William G. Smith, David Snell, Alvin Statland, Thomas Stephens, Bernard Toff, Gary Vena, Eric Weile, Carl Weinstein, George Wilson, Philip Wychodzln.

Production Aide to Mr. Schary—Joel Freeman.

Costumes by George Newman through the courtesy of Brooks-Van Horn Costume Company, New York City.

The Committee expresses its appreciation to the Department of Speech and Drama, Catholic University, the Reverend Gilbert V. Hartke, Chairman, and to Mr. Joseph Bella, Casting Director, and Mrs. Charlotte Statland for their cooperation.

that the tellers be instructed not to count the vote of the so-called State of West Virginia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the opinion of the Chair the motion of the member from New York [Mr. PRUYN] is made too late, the vote of the State of West Virginia having been already announced and declared.

Mr. PRUYN. With all respect to the Vice President, I desire to say that I understand the rule to be this: the certificates of the votes of the respective States have been opened, read, and announced, and now the tellers, as the proper officers of this joint convention, are to pass upon those votes, and announce the result. My motion is that the tellers be instructed not to count the vote of the so-called State of West Virginia.

Mr. WHALEY. If it be in order, I would ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. PRUYN] to state his reasons for his motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The language of the rule under which the two Houses are now acting is as follows:

"If upon the reading of any such certificate by the tellers, any question shall arise as to the counting of the votes therein certified," &c.

The question must be raised when the vote is announced. In the opinion of the Chair the member from New York [Mr. PRUYN] should have made his motion, in order to come within the rule, at the time the tellers announced the vote of the State of West Virginia.

Mr. COX. If the rule is that which has just been enunciated by the Chair, how is it that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. YEAMAN] can submit his motion before the Vice President shall have opened, and the tellers shall have announced, the votes of the States of Louisiana and Tennessee?

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the opinion of the Chair the motion of the member from Kentucky [Mr. YEAMAN] is in order. It does not apply to a return where objection is made, but it applies to a return which has not been submitted to the convention. It is a distinct motion that a return shall be submitted to the convention. It comes within the latter clause of the joint resolution, which relates to any other motion pertinent to the object for which the two Houses have met in convention.

Senator FARWELL. I would suggest that the question raised by the member from Kentucky [Mr. YEAMAN] has already been decided by the two Houses of Congress in the passage of the joint resolution which has just been read. It is not in order, therefore, to again raise the question in this convention, the point of order having already been determined by the two Houses of Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine [Mr. FARWELL] raise a question of order upon the ruling of the Chair?

Senator FARWELL. I raise the question of order that this question has already been decided by the two Houses of Congress in passing the joint resolution under which this convention is acting, which joint resolution has been approved by the President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The fact of that approval of the President is within the knowledge of the Chair, and in consequence of that knowledge the Chair has seen fit to withhold the returns of the States in question. There has been no official promulgation of that approval of the President. Still, in the opinion of the Chair, if either branch of Congress shall be disposed to order the returns now upon the table to be read, it is within their power to do so. The reading of the returns would be one thing; then would arise another question, whether the vote in the return so read should be added to the count of the tellers. In the opinion of the Chair the motion of the member from Kentucky [Mr. YEAMAN] is in order.

Mr. YEAMAN. Before I submit my motion in writing, I would inquire whether the submission of that motion would require the temporary dissolution of this convention and the resolving of the two Houses into their separate bodies in their respective Chambers?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has no doubt upon that point. Each House must determine the question in its own Chamber; and each House has a negative upon the determination of the other.

Mr. YEAMAN. Then I desire to submit another suggestion.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. I object to any debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. All debate is out of order. The rule itself prescribes that no question shall be debated in the convention.

Mr. YEAMAN. Then I withdraw my motion, if it requires the separation of the convention into the two Houses.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Senator TRUMBULL, on the part of the tellers, announced the following as the result of the vote for President and Vice President of the United States:

List of votes for President and Vice President of the United States for the constitutional term to commence on the 4th day of March, 1865.

Number of electoral votes.	States.	President.		Vice President.	
		Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.	George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.	Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.	George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.
7	Maine	7		7	
5	New Hampshire	5		5	
12	Massachusetts	12		12	
4	Rhode Island and Providence Plantations	4		4	
6	Connecticut	6		6	
5	Vermont	5		5	
33	New York	33		33	
7	New Jersey		7		7
26	Pennsylvania	26		26	
3	Delaware		3		3
7	Maryland	7		7	
11	Kentucky		11		11
21	Ohio	21		21	
13	Indiana	13		13	
16	Illinois	16		16	
11	Missouri	11		11	
8	Michigan	8		8	
8	Wisconsin	8		8	
8	Iowa	8		8	
5	California	5		5	
4	Minnesota	4		4	
3	Oregon	3		3	
3	Kansas	3		3	
5	West Virginia	5		5	
2	Nevada	2		2	
233	Total	212	21	212	21

The VICE PRESIDENT. The tellers report that the whole number of votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States is 233; necessary to a choice, 117. For President of the United States, the tellers report that Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, has received 212 votes; George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, has received 21 votes. For Vice President of the United States, the tellers announce that Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, has received 212 votes, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, has received 21 votes:

Wherefore, I do declare that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of the State of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1865; and that ANDREW JOHNSON, of the State of Tennessee, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes for Vice President of the United States, is duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1865.

[The announcement of the result of the vote was received with applause upon the floor and in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The object for which the House and the Senate have assembled in joint convention having transpired, the Senate will retire to its Chamber.

The Senate accordingly retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives, when

The House was again called to order.

EVENING SESSION DISPENSED WITH.

The SPEAKER. The pending question, at the time of the entrance of the Senate into the Hall, was on the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DAWES] that the session of this evening be dispensed with.

Mr. STEVENS. If that motion be adopted, will the tax bill come up as the first business in the morning?

The SPEAKER. There is but one special order in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union which antedates the tax bill, and that is the Indian appropriation bill, which, by unanimous consent, is understood to be passed over. As by unanimous consent the tax bill was made the special order for this evening at seven o'clock, and until disposed of, therefore, if there should be no session this evening, to-morrow morning, after the morning hour, the tax bill will be the special order in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. STEVENS. Then I have no objection to the motion to dispense with the session this evening.

Mr. DAWES. I supposed, in making the motion, that I was acting in accordance with the wishes of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The motion of Mr. DAWES was agreed to.

Mr. DAWES. I desire to ask what will be the first business to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. There will be a morning hour, during which the committees will be called for public business, beginning with the Committee on Public Lands. After that, the reconstruction bill will come up, unless the House should go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in which case the tax bill will be the special order.

Mr. STEVENS. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

And thereupon the House (at two o'clock, p. m.) adjourned.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, *February* 9, 1865.

Prayer by Rev. B. H. NADAL, D. D.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

The SECRETARY. The Senate will please come to order. I have received from the President of the Senate the following letter:

VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, *February* 9, 1865.

SIR: I shall be absent from Washington for several days from date. Please inform the Senate of this fact.

H. HAMLIN.

Hon. J. W. FORNEY, *Secretary of the Senate.*

Mr. FOOT. Mr. Secretary, I offer this resolution:

Resolved, That, in the absence of the Vice President, Hon. DANIEL CLARK, of New Hampshire, be, and he is hereby, chosen President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

The resolution was adopted *nem. con.*, and the Secretary designated Messrs. FOOT, ANTHONY, and BUCKALEW to escort Mr. CLARK to the chair.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, it was

Ordered, That the Secretary wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that, in the absence of the Vice President, the Senate has chosen Hon. DANIEL CLARK, of New Hampshire, President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and that he make a similar communication to the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. MORGAN. I offer proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, relating to various subjects. I move that so much of the document as relates to a general tax on sales of merchandise he referred to the Committee on Finance; so much as relates to a ship-canal around the falls of Ningara, to the Committee on Military Affairs; so much as relates to a monthly or semi-monthly line of steamers from San Francisco to China and Japan, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; and so much as relates to fast-sailing ships of the Navy being made to answer the double purposes of cruisers and mail packets, to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. It will be necessary to print the communication by unanimous consent of the Senate, in order that the different portions may go to the respective committees.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask that the order to print be made.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. That order

This page from the *Congressional Globe* of February 8, 1865 describes the ceremony of that date when both Houses of Congress met to count the electoral votes of the States for President and Vice-President.

At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention, and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it— all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in

This is the draft in Abraham Lincoln's handwriting of his Second Inaugural Address. On April 10, 1865 he gave the manuscript to John Hay, one of his secretaries. Mr. Hay's children presented it to the Library of Congress in 1916.

the city seeking to destroy it without war seeking to dissolve the Union, and divides effects, by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war, the magnitude, or the duration, which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that

the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh!". If we shall suppose that American Slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South, this terrible war, as the woe due to those

by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope — fervently do we pray — that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue, until all the wealth piled by the bond-man's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash, shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgments of the Lord, are true and righteous altogether"

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan — to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first.

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With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish, a just and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations.

The draft of the Inaugural Address was set in type, and the galley proof was clipped and pasted in an arrangement to indicate pauses for emphasis and breathing. This is the copy from which President Lincoln read his address.

This photograph by Alexander Gardner shows Lincoln reading his Inaugural Address.

Executive Mansion,

Washington March 15, 1865.

Thurlow Weed, Esq

My dear Sir.

Every one likes a compliment. Thank you for yours on my little notification speech, and on the recent Inaugural Address. I expect the latter to wear as well as — perhaps better than — any thing I have produced; but I believe it is not immediately popular. Men are not flattered by being shown that there has been a difference of purpose between the Almighty and them. To deny it, however, in this case, is to deny that there is a God governing the world. It is a truth which I thought needed to be told; and as whatever of humiliation there is in it, falls most directly on myself, I thought others might afford for me to tell it. ~~should not complain of my telling it.~~

Yours truly

A. Lincoln

In this letter to Thurlow Weed, editor of the *Albany Journal*, President Lincoln expressed his opinion of his Inaugural Address.

This drawing of the inaugural ceremonies from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* shows the recently completed dome of the Capitol in the background.

Chronicle Junior.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1865.

THE REINAUGURATION TO-DAY.

To-day will be a memorable one in the annals of the United States of America. Abraham Lincoln, elected President in 1860 by an almost solid Northern vote, and, in consequence of the dislocation of the Democratic party by the Southern traitors who desired to make a pretext for the destruction of the Union itself, was re-elected in 1864 by a vote including all the free States but one, and several of the Southern commonwealths that opposed him four years before. The reinauguration suggests the proud reflection that every prediction as to himself, made by the friends of the Union at the beginning of his Administration, has been confirmed, while on the other hand it unfolds a startling picture of the unsuccessful and terribly rebuked treason of the men now in a condition of greater disaster and despair than at any period during our civil war. But, above all, this day is valuable in this, that Abraham Lincoln has been true to himself and true to his own pledges. We shall not be surprised if the President does not, in the words he will utter this morning, point to the pledges he gave in his inaugural of 1861, and claim that he has not departed from them in a single substantial instance He was the Apostle of Peace when he entered the Presidential chair, as he is when he re-enters it. The war did not come from him. There is only this difference between the present condition of the country and its situation four years since. We were then on the eve of what threatened to be a war, and Mr Lincoln was appealing to the people of the South to avoid a catastrophe which, without excuse, was also without remedy, save in the punishment of an offended and outraged Government We are now still in the midst of a great conflict, but we have happily passed "the dead point of danger." Blood and wounds, death and mourning, debt and taxation, have followed what was so earnestly and so early deplored by the President. But, notwithstanding the dreadful attributes of this unparalleled conflict, the Chief Magistrate may well be congratulated upon the triumphant success of his war policy. He announced in his inaugural address that his endeavor, should war be precipitated, would be to restore the Union, to recover all that had been taken from it by treason, and to do nothing else save what might be necessary to accomplish these primary objects. This unflinching purpose has been kept steadily in view He has regained most of the national property. There is scarcely a fortification on our whole vast seaboard, save a few in Texas, that is not almost occupied by the troops of the Federal Government. In fact, nearly the whole Atlantic and South Atlantic coast line is sealed to the blockade-runners. Gradually, too, but surely, our brave heroes are planting the old flag on the soil of the States which were supposed to have been irrevocably lost to the Union. It is a fact that there is scarcely a commonwealth upon which the stars and stripes are not now waving. Such is the retrospect of these last four marvellous years. And what of The Future? Will the same policy which has been so successful be maintained? Will the magnanimous offers of Peace in the midst of war be continued? Shall we be less forgiving, less liberal, and less consistent, now, when the power of the rebellion is breaking like a long winter's ice under the genial influence of vernal suns and showers? Shall we stand on our little party pedestals and give hope to the rebellion by refusing to move from our narrow records or to abandon impracticable opinions for the sake of the common cause? There is before us, and possibly in the near future, a duty which we must meet and master—THAT IS TO MAINTAIN OUR UNION ORGANIZATION ON THE BASIS OF MR. LINCOLN'S EXAMPLE To day it is the duty of statesmen and patriots to invite into our ranks all loyal men; and, if there are any politicians who choose to stand in the way of that which will soon become so apparent and so necessary as to be beyond all question or doubt, let the consequences be on their heads. It is a source of supreme satisfaction to know that if Mr. Lincoln has a warm and devoted supporter, it is in the person of Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States. Never before have the two highest officers of the Government promised to act together with more congeniality and disinterestedness. The reverse has been too frequently the case under other administrations. Now, the President, chosen by the votes of the people of the free States in 1860, and re-elected with the aid of several slave States in 1864, finds one of the firmest and most devoted friends in the Vice President, a citizen of a Southern State, the best years of whose life were given to the Democratic party, and who is still in the highest sense a Democrat

We have here a gratifying and noble evidence that the administration of Mr. Lincoln will be worthy of the support of all the men in the Union who are determined to restore it at every sacrifice short of the surrender of the question of the abolition of human slavery.

ARRANGEMENT OF POLICE.—Superintendent Richards, of the Metropolitan Police, has detailed 116 men for duty. They are to report at 9½ A. M., at the headquarters on Tenth street, duly equipped and in full uniform The men reserved for duty in the precinct proper will report as usual at the station-house, so that no precinct will be left exposed. The order is imperative that no vehicles will be allowed on the avenue over which the procession will pass after 11 o'clock, except the railroad cars, and these will stop a few minutes before the procession moves.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.
WASHINGTON D. C., March 2 1865.

General Order No. 138:

SERGEANT: On Saturday next, March 4 at 9 o'clock A. M., you will report at this office, together with the number of your men as below stated from your precinct respectively in full uniform and white gloves to attend the inaugural procession, viz:

From 1st Precint,	1	sergeant	and	2	men	
" 2d	"	1	"	"	6	"
" 3d	"	1	"	"	14	"
" 4th	"	1	"	"	9	"
" 5th	"	1	"	"	12	"
" 6th	"	1	"	"	18	"
" 7th	"	–			11	"
" 8th	"	1	"	"	12	"
" 9th	"	1	"	"	18	"
" 10th	"	1	"	"	9	"
" Sanitary		–			–	"

You will also detail all the men that are on duty in the precinct corresponding to report to Sergeant Cronin at the President's House, at 7½ o'clock, Saturday P. M.

By order. A. C. RICHARDS, Superintendent.

On one of the floats in the inaugural parade a Gordon Press had been installed. On it employees of the Washington *Daily Morning Chronicle* struck off a small four page newspaper which was thrown to the crowds along the route. Shown above are pages two and three of the *Chronicle Junior*.

INAUGURATION PROGRAMME.

AIDS. THE MARSHAL-IN-CHIEF. AIDS.

THE MILITARY ESCORT.

The President of the United States

And his Private Secretary, with the Marshal of the District of Columbia and his Deputies on right and Left.

EX-PRESIDENTS.

The Vice President and Vice President Elect,

THE CABINET.

The CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE.

THE JUDICIARY.

Senators and Representatives.
Ex-Senators and Representatives.

HEADS OF BUREAUS AND ASSISTANTS.

Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, and of the War of 1812.

THE NATIONAL UNION COLLEGE BAND,

The National Union Executive Committee.
The National Executive Committee of Loyal Leagues.

STATE AND CITY AUTHORITIES.

The Lincoln and Johnson Clubs, with Car, &c.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

EAST WASHINGTON LINCOLN and JOHNSON CLUB, WITH MONITOR, &c.

FIRE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Washington Press.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, AND MILITIA.

Detachment of the United States Marine Corps.
Detachment of the 1st Brigade of Quartermaster Volunteers.

Other Military Organizations.

GIESBORO' CAVALCADE.

Turner Associations of Washington and Georgetown.
Odd Fellows and other Benevolent Associations.

The following names have been sent in to represent the States and Territories:

Maine—General John C. Caldwell.
New Hampshire—Major Evarts W. Farr.
Vermont—Edward S Dana.
Massachusetts—Major Charles N. O. Rogers.
Rhode Island—Walter O. Simmons.
Connecticut—Hon. Benj Noyes.
New York—Colonel E M Wolcaker.
New Jersey—J. A. P. Fardon.
Pennsylvania—A. S Fuller.
Maryland—B. F M. Hurley.
Ohio—H. M. Slade.
Virginia—James H Clements.
North Carolina—Professor B. S. Hedrick.
South Carolina—J. P. M Epping.
Florida—Harrison Reid.
Alabama—Captain Daniel H Bingham.
Mississippi—General A. Alderson.
Louisiana—E Murphy
Tennessee—Governor William Bebb.
Kentucky—Colonel James W Irwin.
Indiana—I. J. Cummings.
Illinois—Dr. J. S. Bangs.
Michigan—H J. Gray.
Missouri—G W. McKean.
California—Major Robert J. Stevens.
Iowa—B. N. Hawes.
Wisconsin—Major George W. Barter.
Minnesota—H H. Brackett.
Kansas—Edward E Foller
Nebraska—Colonel R W. Furnas.
Nevada—Stephen Gass
Montana—Hon G. E Upson.
Dakota—William H. Burleigh.

The following Aids, Marshals, and Marshals representing States, have been selected to act on the occasion:

AIDS.

Capt. J. S. Poland.
Lewis Clephane.
George H Plant.
Dr. D. W. Bliss.
Z. C Robbins.
Wm. S. Mitchell.
J. L. Henshaw.
Maj. G. W. DeCosta.
Col. A. G M. Provrit
Dr. Z. D. Gilman.
I. T. Clements Jr.
Z. Richards.
B. B. French, Jr.

MARSHALS.

Major Charles Hamlin,
De Vere Burr,
Alexander Shepherd,
James W. Deeole,
Job Angus,
Lt. Col Gardner Tufts,
J S. Brown,
Jno. G. Adams,
H. C Addison,
Lt. Samuel Fessenden,
Geo. P. Hilton,
W. H. Craig,
Seward A. Foot,
A. G Hall,
George Hill, Jr.,
H. C. Field,
Dr. G. K. Smith,
John W. Jones,
Dr. H. A. Robbins,
Franklin Rives,
Major E. E. Paulding,
Robert S. Stevens,
Willard Scares,
Clement L. West,
Major E. M. Stebbins,
Lt. Col. Jas. A. Hall,
A. L. Hayes,
John R. Thompson,
George H. Plant, Jr.,
C H Snow,
R. B. Clark
Dr. Daniel H Clark,
E. J. Brooks,
C. M. Keyes,
Serg. Maj A. S. Perham,
I. P. Bartholow,
Carey White,
H. Grossmayer,
James Galway,
John W. Fitzhugh,
W. J. Stephenson,
A. H. Sawyer,
A. Cluss,
Lewis F. Perry,
L. C. Campbell,
George W. Brown;
J W. Thompson,
Thos E Baden,
Warren J. Gollamer,
Franklin Philp,
O. A. Stevens,
Edward Griggs,
T. B. Brown,
L. B. Jacason,
Gratiot Washburne,
Jas. Topham.
Lieut. G. A. Whitman,
M. G. Emery,
Thos. Leeds,
Asbury Lloyd
Wm. Orme,
Fielder Dorsett,
John Alexander,
Major T. H. Gardner,
Chas. J. Frazier,
H. J. Meigs, Jr.,
F A. Boswell.
Lieut. Albion Howe,
Geo. A. Bassett,
Geo N. Bell,
Capt. N. Darling,
L. F. Parker,
George A. Bates,
Jas. Kelly.
Ch. S. English,
J. A. Magruder,
R. A. Shinn,
Jas. A. McKeas,
Jos Gerhardt,
Fred. Myers,
D. C Forney,
Edward Baldwin,
S. P Bell,
F. N. Blake,
Jonas B. Ellis,
Wm H. Rohrer,
Wm. J. Murtagh,
John Paxton,
H. O Reeves,
A. Willan,
Richmond J. Southworth
Dr. Julius Nichols,
W. O Tuck
B F. Gay,
J. R Dodge,
R. T. McLain,
Prof. W E. Jillson,
Gilbert B. Towles,
C R Vangon,
Samuel T. Ellis,
Charles E Lathrop,
Daniel Baker,
Thomas Adams
J. H Thomas,
Wm. A Cook,
Samuel Wells
W. D. Moore.
Capt. Jas. Lawrence,
Dr. S. A. H. McKim,
L. H. Walker,
Capt. R. T Shillinglaw.

REGALIA.

The following regalia is prescribed for the occasion: The marshal-in-chief will be designated by an orange-colored scarf with white rosettes, and blue saddle-cloth with gilt trimmings. His aids, thirteen in number, will wear cherry-colored scarfs with white rosettes; their saddle-cloths will be white, trimmed with blue. The marshal-in-chief and his aids will wear yellow gauntlets, and use blue batons two feet in length, with gilt ends two inches deep.

The marshals will be designated by blue scarfs with white rosettes, white saddle-cloths trimmed with red, white gloves, and pink colored batons, with white ends two inches deep.

The marshals representing States and Territories will be designated by white scarfs with blue rosettes, white saddle-cloths trimmed with red, white gloves, and white batons two feet long, with pink ends two inches deep.

The marshal-in-chief, the aids, and the marshals will wear common black hats, black frock-coats, and black pantaloons.

THE RENDEZVOUS.

Owing to the almost impassable condition of the unpaved streets through which it was originally intended to lead the procession, it has been thought expedient to change the programme in that particular; and the following places are designated as the rendezvous for the several organizations which will join in the Inaugural procession:

The Marshal-in-Chief, his Aids, Marshals, and Marshals representing States, will meet at the corner of Sixteen-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, near the War Department.

The military escort, with band, on Seventeenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

The officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and the war of 1812, on Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fifteen-and-a-half street.

The National Union College Band, the National Union Executive Committee of the Loyal Leagues, the Lincoln and Johnson Clubs, the State and city authorities, and State organizations on spaces at intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and adjacent streets.

The Fire organizations on Nineteenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

Washington City Press, Nineteenth street, north of the avenue.

Officers of the army and navy, Marine corps, and Militia, Seventeenth street, north of Pennsylvania avenue.

Detachment of United States Marines, 1st brigade of Quartermaster's volunteers, other military organizations, and the Giesboro cavalcade, on Pennsylvania avenue from Twentieth street west.

Turner Associations of Washington and Georgetown, on spaces at intersection of Twenty first street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Odd Fellows and other benevolent organizations, on Twentieth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

The various organizations are expected to present themselves punctually by 10 30 o'clock, and will be shown to their respective rendezvous by the aids and marshals.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
Marshal in Chief.

The Senate Committee have made the following arrangements for the inauguration of the President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1865:

PROGRAMME.

The doors of the Senate Chamber will be opened at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the admission of Senators, and others who, by the arrangement of the committee, are entitled to admission, as follows:

Ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, Ex-Members of either branch of Congress, and Members of Congress elect.

Officers of the Army and Navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

Washington, March 4, 1865.

Dear Madam,

Will you oblige me by accepting the Bible, kissed by your honored husband, on taking today, for the second time, the oath of office as President of the United States.

The page touched by his lips is marked.

I hope the sacred Book will be to you an acceptable souvenir of a memorable day; and I shall earnestly pray that, by whose inspiration it was given, that the beautiful sunshine which fell on the time the oath was taken dispersed the clouds that had previously darkened the sky may prove an auspicious omen of the dispersion of the clouds of war and the restoration of the clear sunlight of prosperous peace under the wise, just administration of him who took it.

With the greatest respect,

Very truly

S. P. Chase

Mrs. Lincoln.

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After the ceremony, Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, sent Mrs. Lincoln the Bible on which he had administered the oath of office to the President.

On the evening of March 4, the President and Mrs. Lincoln held a reception at the White House. The doors were opened to the public and it is estimated that the President shook hands with between five and six thousand people.

The inaugural ball was held on Monday, March 6, at the Patent Office. The President and Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts appeared at 10:30 P.M.

BILL OF FARE

OF THE

Presidential Inauguration Ball

IN THE

CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,

On the 6th of March 1865.

Oyster Stews .....
Terrapin " .....
Oysters, pickled .....

BEEF.

Roast Beef .....
Filet de Beef .....
Beef à-la-mode .....
Beef à l'anglais .....

VEAL.

Leg of Veal .....
Fricandeau .....
Veal Malakoff .....

POULTRY.

Roast Turkey .....
Boned " .....
Roast Chicken .....
Grouse, boned and roast .....

GAME.

Pheasant .....
Quail .....
Venison .....

PATETES.

Patête of Duck en gelée .....
Patête de fois gras .....

SMOKED.

Ham .....
Tongue en gelée .....
do plain .....

SALADES.

Chicken .....
Lobster .....

Ornamental Pyramides.

Nougate .....
Orange .....
Caramel with Fancy Cream Candy
Cocoanut .....
Macaroon .....

Croquant .....
Chocolate .....
Tree Cakes .....

CAKES AND TARTS.

Almond Sponge .....
Belle Alliance .....
Dame Blanche .....
Macaroon Tart .....
Tart à la Nelson .....
Tarte à l'Orleans .....
do à la Portugaise .....
do à la Vienne .....
Pound Cake .....
Sponge Cake .....
Lady Cake .....
Fancy small Cakes .....

JELLIES AND CREAMS.

Calfsfoot and Wine Jelly .....
Charlotte à la Russe .....
do do Vanilla .....
Blanc Mangue .....
Crême Neapolitane .....
do à la Nelson .....
do Chateau briand .....
do à la Smyrna .....
do do Nesselrode .....
Bombe à la Vanilla .....

ICE CREAM.

Vanilla .....
Lemon .....
White Coffee .....
Chocolate .....
Burnt Almonds .....
Maraschino .....

FRUIT ICES.

Strawberry .....
Orange .....
Lemon .....

DESSERT.

Grapes, Almonds, Raisins, &c.

Coffee and Chocolate.

Furnished by **G. A. BALZER**, Confectioner,
Cor. 9th & D Sts., Washington, D. C.

The ball ended with an elaborate supper served at midnight.

The reception of Lincoln's Inaugural Address by the newspapers varied according to the politics of the publisher. Below are comments from contemporary papers.

"We desire no better words from the President for our platform than compose the concluding paragraph of his Inaugural Address. They are equally distinguished for patriotism, statemanship, and benevolence, and deserve to be printed in gold."

Washington, D.C. *National Intelligencer*, March 6, 1865.

"The President, in assuming the responsibilities of his second term, indulges in but few words. He makes no boasts of what he has done, or promises of what he will do. He does not reexpound the principles of the war; does not redeclare the worth of the Union; does not reproclaim that absolute submission to the Constitution is the only peace. All that he does is simply to advert to the cause of the war, and . . . to recognize in solemn language the righteous judgment of Heaven; and to drop an earnest exhortation that all will now stand by the right, and strive for a peace that shall be just and lasting."

New York *Times*, March 6, 1865.

"It is the most concise document of the kind that ever emanated from the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. It is, however, full of wisdom and breathes a pure spirit of patriotism and lofty sentiment which will call forth the admiration of all who read it."

Wilmington *Delaware State Journal & Statesman*, March 7, 1865.

"It is with a blush of shame and wounded pride, as American citizens, that we lay before our readers to-day the inaugural addresses of President Lincoln and Vice-President Johnson. But we cannot hide the dishonor done to the country we love by withholding these documents from publication. They, therefore, must go forth to the country, such as they are."

New York *World*, March 6, 1865.

"The address is characteristic of Mr. Lincoln. It exhibits afresh the kindness of his heart, and the large charity which has ever marked his actions toward those who are his personal enemies as well as the enemies of his country. Yet he is firm and will not deviate from the straight line of duty. The American

people will appreciate the plain manly speech of the President, and will join with him in his efforts 'to finish the work we are in . . . .' "

Philadelphia *Inquirer*, March 7, 1865.

"We can detect no longer the rude and illiterate mould of a village lawyer's thought, but find it replaced by a grasp of principle, a dignity of manner, and a solemnity of purpose, which would have been unworthy neither of Hampden nor of Cromwell, while his gentleness and generosity of feeling toward his foes are almost greater than we should expect from either of them. It seems to us . . . by far the noblest which any American President has yet uttered to an American Congress."

London *Spectator*, March 25, 1865.

"We did not conceive it possible that even Mr. Lincoln could produce a paper so slip shod, so loose-jointed, so puerile, not alone in literary construction, but in its ideas, its sentiments, its grasp. He has outdone himself. He has literally come out of the little end of his own horn. By the side of it, mediocrity is superb."

Chicago *Times*, March 6, 1865

"The President's Inaugural is a singular state paper—made so by the times. No similar document has ever been published to the world. . . . The President was lifted above the level upon which political rules usually stand, and felt himself 'in the very presence of the very mystery of Providence.' "

Boston *Evening Transcript*, March 6, 1865.

"Mr. Lincoln . . . on an occasion when his utterances are eagerly looked for by millions of men, has nothing better to give us than a dissertation on the Providence of God, so crude and irreverent that it would be discreditable to a dull boy attached to an unpretentious orphan school."

Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, March 6, 1865.

"To President Lincoln, if we may judge by the telegraphic report of his second inaugural address, the hour of apparent victory is the hour for a more solemn acknowledgement of our

indebtedness to Divine Providence, a clearer recognition of the cause of the national affliction, and a sterner resolution to merit the blessing of peace and prosperity hereafter by purging the land of a national sin. . . . The reverential tone and intense appreciation of the truth blazoned by the war that impartial liberty is the life of the republic and the guarantee of peace, are the noteworthy features of this address to the American people."

Sacramento *Daily Union*, March 7, 1865.

"President Lincoln's Inaugural address has, doubtless, ere this been read by nearly all our readers—but too many copies of it cannot be printed or circulated, and it ought to be in all American homes as familiar household words. Rarely, if ever before, was it the good fortune of any ruler to be able to state so much truth, of such momentous import, in so few and fitting words. The inaugural is honest, simple, unaffected, truthful, patriotic, reverent, great. . . . It will stand forever as an announcement, grand in its simplicity, and unflexible in its resolve, of the faith of the American people in the stability of their free government and the justice and invincibility of their cause. It will make thousands say, who have not hitherto said, 'God bless Abraham Lincoln.' "

Jersey City *Times*, March 7, 1865.

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